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(Soviet corporations). It is estimated that the loss of the totally dismantled mines has reduced capacity by 24 percent, compared with 1943. To this figure must be added an additional 15-percent loss in capacity for partially dismantled mines, so that total dismantling losses are estimated at about 40 percent of the capacity.

Reconstruction efforts in the black-coal industry have been concentrated on three new shaft installations (one in the Freital-Döhlen district and two in the Doborlug-Kirchhain district), which are expected to yield 2.5 million tons annually. In the brown-coal mining industry, the planned reconstruction of five partially dismantled brown-coal mines and seven briquette plants, the opening of six open-pit mines, and the expansion of five mines, originally to be completed by the end of 1950, have reportedly now been completed. In addition, the Five-Year Plan provides for the opening of additional open-pit mines, the enlargement of 19 open-pit mines (with a total annual output of 60 million tons), and the building and putting into operation of briquette plants.

The mining yields which have been achieved up to the present are noteworthy, although it has not yet been possible to match the output of the peak year of 1943. The relatively rapid recoveries in brown-coal mining and in the production of brown-coal briquettes are particularly significant. The following table gives figures from 1936 to 1951 for coal, briquette, and coke production in the GDR (in million of tons):

	<u>Black Coal</u>	<u>Brown Coal</u>	<u>Brown-Coal Briquettes</u>	<u>Brown-Coal Low-Temperature Coke</u>
1936	3.6	98.2	24.0	1.9
1938	3.5	119.2	30.0	2.5
1943	2.9	164.3	43.8	5.5
1945	1.9	85.2	--	--
1948	2.8	110.8	30.0	3.5
1949	3.0	124.0	37.5	3.0
1950	2.8	137.2	37.6	3.0
1951*	3	150	40	--

*Provisional figures

Insofar as foreign trade in coal is concerned, imports have been continuously received from the area east of the Oder-Neisse (under Polish administration) and from Czechoslovakia since the defeat of Germany in 1945. In 1950, these imports totaled 4,065,000 tons of black coal and black-coal coke, and 3,632,000 tons of brown coal. On the other hand, during the same year, 310,000 tons of brown-coal briquettes and low-temperature coke were exported to Denmark and Austria. Insofar as the exchange of coal with West Germany is concerned, the GDR had a favorable balance until 1948, but this balance shifted in favor of the Federal Republic during 1949 and 1950, and reached a level of 0.25 million tons in favor of West Germany during 1950.

Even before the partition of Germany, the area now constituting the Soviet Zone was not able to meet its requirements from its own production. An additional 13.6 million tons of black coal were required in 1936, and an additional 15.3 million tons in 1943. It was inevitable that this trend would accelerate after 1945, and this situation led to stringent consumer controls, which have not yet been completely removed. Moreover, the considerable excess of brown coal led to irresponsible orders for conversion of factories to the use of brown coal. The conversion was expanded to include even the railroads, despite the fact that the heat-utilization factor and the resultant rust and other effects upon the boilers militated against the conversion. Deliveries of black coal or black-coal

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coke are limited to plants which cannot be converted, or which can be converted only at great expense, such as large-scale power plants, gas plants, and metallurgical plants. As a result of this lack of black coal and the small domestic output of black-coal coke, continuous fulfillment of the requirements of the "Great Metallurgical Combine, in Puerstenberg-Oder, which was recently put into operation and which will require 800,000 tons of coke annually upon completion, can be assured only through imports from the USSR or from Upper Silesia.

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